6. A method for immunizing a mammalian host against an infectious pathogen of the genus Mycobacterium, said m thod comprising the steps of:

providing a vaccinating ag nt comprising at least a portion of at least one majorly abundant secreted extracellular product selected from the group consisting of M. tuberculosis 110 KD protein, 80 KD protein, 71 KD protein, 58 KD protein, 45 KD protein, 30 KD protein, 24 KD protein, 23.5 KD protein, 23 KD protein, 16 KD protein, 14 KD protein, 12 KD protein and respective analogs, homologs, and subunits thereof, and ad adjuvant selected from the group consisting of IL-12 and MF 59; and

C2

introducing said vaccinating agent into said mammalian host to induce an effective immune response to subsequent infection by said infectious pathogen.

7. The method of claim 6 wherein said at least one majorly abundant secreted extracellular product is M. tuberculosis 30 KD protein.

8. The method of claim 6 wherein said at least one majorly abundant secreted extracllular product is a mixture of M. tuberculosis 32A KD protein, 30 KD protein and 16 KD protein.

11. A vaccinating agent for use in promoting an effective immune response, in a mammalian host, against an infectious pathogen from the genus Mycobacterium, said vaccinating agent comprising:

C3

at least one immunodominant epitope of at least one majorly abundant secreted extracellular product selected from the group consisting of M. tuberculosis 110 KD protein, 80 KD protein, 71 KD protein, 58 KD protein, 45 KD protein, 30 KD protein, 24 KD protein, 23.5 KD protein, 23 KD protein, 16 KD protein, 14 KD protein, 12 KD protein, and respective analogs, homologs, and subunits thereof.

12. The vaccinating agent of claim 11 wherein said at least one majorly abundant secreted extracellular product is M. tuberculosis 30 KD protein.

14. An immunodiagnositc agent for use in promoting a detectable immune response in a mammalian host identifying an infectious pathogen from the genus Mycobacterium, said immunodiagnostic agent comprising:

C4

at least one immunodominant epitope of at least one majorly abundant secreted extracellular product selected from the group consisting of M. tuberculosis 110 KD protein, 80 KD protein, 71 KD protein, 58 KD protein, 45 KD protein, 30 KD protein,

24 KD protein, 23.5 KD protein, 23 KD protein, 16 KD protein, 14 KD protein, 12 KD protein and respectiv analogs, homologs, and subunits thereof.

15. The immunodiagnostic agent of claim 14 wherein said at least one majorly abundant secreted extracellular product is M. tuberculosis 30 KD protein.

17. A method of immunizing a mammalian host against an infectious pathogen of the genus Mycobacterium, said method comprising the steps of:

providing at least one immunodominant epitope of at least one majorly abundant secreted extracellular product selected from the group consisting of M. tuberculosis 110 KD protein, 80 KD protein, 71 KD protein, 58 KD protein, 45 KD protein, 30 KD protein, 24 KD protein, 23.5 KD protein, 23 KD protein, 16 KD protein, 14 KD protein, 12 KD protein and respective analogs, homologs, and subunits thereof; and

introducing said at least one immunodominant epitope to said mammalian host to induce an effective immune response to subsequent infection by said infectious pathogen.

18. The method of claim 17 wherein said at least one majorly abundant secreted extracellular product is M. tuberculosis 30 KD protein.

20. A method for detecting the presence of an immune response in a mammal against a pathogen of the genus Mycobacterium, said method comprising the steps of:

providing at least one immunodominant epitope of at least one majorly abundant secreted extracellular product selected from the group consisting of M. tuberculosis 110 KD protein, 80 KD protein, 71 KD protein, 58 KD protein, 45 KD protein, 30 KD protein, 24 KD protein, 23.5 KD protein, 23 KD protein, 16 KD protein, 14 KD protein, 12 KD protein and respective analogs, homologs, and subunits thereof;

administering said at least one immunodominant epitope to said mammal; and

measuring the resultant immune response.

21. The method of claim 20 wherein said at least one majorly abundant secreted extracellular product is M. tuberculosis 30 KD protein.

23. A process for producing a majorly abundant secreted extracellular product selected from the group consisting of M. tuberculosis 110 KD protein, 80 KD protein, 71 KD protein, 58 KD protein, 45 KD protein, 30 KD protein, 24 KD protein, 23.5 KD